



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

By ages: Less than 1 year of age, 38; 1 to 5 years, 19; 5 to 10 years, 4; 10 to 20 years, 19; 20 to 30 years, 44; 30 to 40 years, 35; 40 to 50 years, 33; 50 to 60 years, 20; more than 60 years of age, 42, and age unknown, 1.

Natives, 190; foreigners, 65; nationality unknown, 1.

By localities: In houses, homes, hotels, etc., 160; in civil hospitals, 29; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa da Misericordia, 57; in convents, etc., 3; in ships in port, none; in unknown places, 2.

The highest range of the thermometer was 29.4° C., and the lowest was 21.2°, with an average of 25.11° for the week.

The total rainfall was 35.16 mm.

In connection with the calculated death rate, I have to state that last week, in the health bulletin, the estimated population was raised from 850,000, at which figure it has been since last spring, to 905,000.

This is considerably too high a figure, and explains the low death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.

#### *Additional report of plague in Chile.*

Since writing the above report, a report from Santiago has just been received, stating that the outbreak of plague in Pisagua has caused a veritable panic among the population. It is a seacoast city to the north of Santiago, and has a population of not more than 4,000 to 5,000. The report is dated February 28, and states that the health authorities are incapable of dealing with the situation, or even burying those dying of the disease.

The corpses, in many cases, are left in the places where death occurred.

#### CHINA.

##### *Report from Hongkong—Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, February 16, as follows: Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended, February 8, 1905, for rejection: For Honolulu, 1; for San Francisco, 1.

##### *Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox—Typhus fever at Hankow.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, February 16, as follows:

During the week ended February 11, 1905, one original bill of health was granted and 1 vessel and 24 crew were inspected. There were also issued vaccination certificates to 24 individuals bound to American ports.

The report of the municipal health officer shows that the following communicable diseases were reported during the week: Among foreigners, smallpox, 1 case; among natives, smallpox, 14 deaths; diphtheria, 5 deaths, and tuberculosis 38 deaths. The total reported mortality was 3 foreigners and 128 natives.

No communicable diseases, except one case of typhus fever at Hankow, previously noted, were reported from outports.